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future.

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A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earliest years. If we have a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gathered around our fireside, then the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the many spots and more beautiful. Happy indeed, are they whose intercourse with the world has and so touching in the evening of their life.

woman he had saved from starvation. first, "take up the ramrod!"

too, and looking over the old man's life, he some boy-soldier (be was not more than such wrongs as make men fiends, and striv- every feature of the officer—the huge bright The prisoners captured by us say that they en through all the triels and temptations sabre raised over the fair head of one who had plenty of rations and warm clothing. A monds, "He died rich."

jasper, with its pleasant rooms, and its lofty taking up the rod, stood to his post. Withits trees waving in the joy of eternal leaves. eyes, and a heaving breast, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to obeyed, and did it properlythe river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, for he had laid up for himself a crown of glory in the kingdom above, where "moth and rust doth not corrupt."

of Adam and Eve, says an exchange, as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed -they never were children! Adam never played "hockey," he never drove a tandem of boys with a string . He neverskated on a pond, or played ball, or rode down hill on house; she never took tea with another little girl, from a tea table set out with the tea things, she never rolled a hoop or jumpd the rope, or pieced a baby-quit, or dressed a doll. They never played blind-man's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly-burly. or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How bland their age must visions of chtidhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lul aby to the ear of infancy, in the still hour of night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood,

PASHUNCE OV JOB - Everybody iz in the konsiderable bile pashunce that's a fac: but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 ever reap lodged oats down hill in a hot da, it slumbers, and is at rest. an hav all his gallus buttons bust oph at once? Did he ever have the jumpin teeth ake, and be made to tend baby while his wife was over to Pe kinses itu a tea squall? Did he ever git up in the mornin awful dri and turf it 2 miles before breakfast tu git a drink, and find that the man kep a temperance house? Did he ever undertak to milk a kicking befer with a bushey tail in fli time, out in the lot? Did he ever sot down onto a litter ov kittens in the old rockin cheer, with hiz summer pantyloons on with. out saing "amashun?" If he cad du all theze things, and praze the Lord at the same time, all I hav got to sa is, Bully for Job" - Josh Billings.

is a fighting man, then the surest way to If this was the only view of the subject it get to heaven is to kill somebody. Po- would be magnificent. But these two short itical preachers will please take notice.

THE DOWNFALL OF LIBERTY .- On Thursday last, popular liberty was destraved of the original Thirteen to adopt the present Constitution of the United States, and leaves symbolize she inward sorrow of the to her has been reserved the sad distinction heart. The picture has two sides. Mr of seeing the fundamental franchises of American freemen—the right of suffrage— wishes the war to go on, a poor widow has struck down upon her soil, by Federal phia Mercury

Thames tunnel? Because he is a great bore. dust is the most blinding.

Old Stonewall and the Young Mutineer A writer in Forney's Philadelphia Press relates many anecdotes and incidents in the life of the late Gen. Jackson. Among the bravest men and the greatest cowards, others the following is detailed:

Another instance of his determination to 25 and firing. Cadet ____, s No. 1, was at the was even brave enough to ridicule the 4.00 6.00 8.00 10.00 12.50 25.00 85 sponge the gun after each disc barge. Now, Butler, but when Preston Brooks, a man of 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 85.00 50.00 80 in really firing the guns, it was very important to the safety of Nov. 1, that he should collar and smartly caned him by the

Angered at being ordered by name to repeat his duty (for the esprit de corp was very high, and mortified that the lookerswe have passed through will grow brighter sponging in a still more careless manner. "sponge again!"

HE DIED RICH — Very few persons said "sponged again" improperly, until, on being himself in cloak and Scotch cap, but surthis of an old man who lay in a back cham-ordered in the same cold, stern voice, to re-rounds himself with a "Guard de Corps," ber of a small, dilapidated building whose peat the operation for the seventeenth time. like poor Louis the Sixteenth. Nor is there solitary window looked out, on the back he threw the rod on the ground, and stood any real anomaly in this matter. The Abgarden of John Russell's residence. The glancing defiance at his tormentor. It was olitionists have a theory, or abstraction, that floor was bare, and there were only a few a most uncomfortable moment for all. all men, Whites, Indians, Negroes, Mulatchairs, a table, and a low bed in the room. Suce a gross breach of discipline had never toes, and Sambos, are "created equal," and By its side stood an old black woman, occurred in the class before, and all looked in support of this "grand truth," as an abwhom the dying man had occasionally fur- with anxiety for the result. No one can get straction, they are brave as lions, but when nished with an armful of wood, or a loaf of a chance to speak to and recall him to his they come to defend it in practice, and afbread. She moistened his lips with water, senses, for all had their own positions to fill filiate with the inferior creatures, they can or held a tallow candle close to his eyes, so and though the attention of the Major had no more stand up face to face with an unthat he might once more see the dim light been given exclusively to the delinquent corrupt white man than can the negro himof the world. He had not a dollar upon for some minutes, he had not authorized self, and are therefore, physically considerthe earth; his fortune had taken wings and any one to quit his post. Without another ed, the greatest cowards the world ever saw. flown away, his wife and children had word, Jackson approrched the mutineer. gone before him, his friends deserted or lost and, raising his sword above his head, said sight of him, but the grateful old black in the same tone that he had used from the

But the angel with the book stood there, It was a scene for a paintea. The handsaw how many good, and gentle, and gen- seventeen or eighteen) flushed with anger erous deeds brightened every year; how he and shame—the earnest faces of the excited had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven cadets—the cold determination written on last chapter of this man's life, and every never to be forgotten. I own, for one, my day, that if not obeyed, Jackson would cut with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of -and then poor-stooped slowly, and eyes, and a heaving breast, young-

> 'THAT'S BETTER!' was all that Jackson said about it.

He turned away as though nothing had cappened, and went on with the exercise of the whole class Such things as this live SYMPATHY FOR OUR PARENTS .- We talk long in the memory, and who can tell how much of his future ascendency over the Virginia forces depended on his inflexible resolution to be obeyed, to the letter, to the refractory No. 1 of the six pound battery.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT .- Oliver Wendell Holmes, in an article in the Atlantic, for a hand sled. And Eve never made a play November, on the great Organ-just completed in 'Music Hall," Boston-in the opulence of language, thus describes its ponderous beauty and power:

"Its thunder is deep as that of billows whisper is sharper than the wind thro' the parrowest crevice. It roars louder than the lion of the desert, and it can draw out a have been within! so memories of early thread of sound as fine as the locust spins youth came swelling up their hearts; no at hot noon on his tree-top. Its clustering columns are as a forest in which every mnsic flowering tree and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments, it cheats the listence with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer note than can be strained from human throats. and emulate the host of beaven with its unearthly "voice of angels.' Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to mingle in turo. It means with the dull

Last week we went into a store in Pittsburg to make a small purchase. - The proprietor was just going out, and remarked to as that he would like to show us some nice goods, but he was invited to ses a friend's daughter married. After he went out, the gentleman waiting on us said, "Mr. L --is gone to see Miss B——, married; her father has cleared just \$2,000,000, within the last two years!" How?" we inquired. "By Government contracts," he replied...

This is very fine. Two millions clear in If a man cannot be a Christian unless he daughter and a golden wedding at the close! years have desolated many-many happy homes, made many sorrowing widows, and bereaved many innocent little babes of a kind father and protector. And at the end, in Delaware. That little State was the first instead of a golden wedding and orange blossoms, a funeral procession and cypress -, "has cleared \$2,000,000 !" and bread!-Kiltaning (Pa.) Mentor.

From the New York Day-Book. A Strange Anomaly.

The Abolitionists are, at the same time, the world ever saw. It seems a strange anomaly, but it is nevertheless perfectly enforce discipline even in trifles, and of the true, that these "friends of freedom" are stern character of the man, occurs to me morally the most audacious of mortals and just now. He was drilling the third class physically the most abject cowards on the with field guns, in the manual of loading face of the earth. Summer, in the Senate, muzzle of the gun, and it was his duty to physical infirmities of the venerable Senator tant to the safety of No. 1, that he should collar, and smartly caned him, he fell at his "sponge" carefully, but as no powder was feet, groveling like a whipped hound.— being used, and there could be no danger, Burlingame was brave enough to blaspheme Cadet _____, thought it unnecessary to be the Almighty, and demand a nigger equal-Jackson, cold and stern, ordered him to crowd. He not only suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and thus at alblow made slaves It now became a struggle of will between of twenty millions of full-grown, free-born or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender the awkward position in which his fells. the awkward position in which his folly the Almighty, and abolish the distinctions yield now that all eyes were upon him, bigest coward of the lot, not only disguising

> The Rebels Not in a Sterving Condition. The army correspondent of the New York

> News writes: "Our experience since we crossed the Rappahannock has proved the incorectness of the current belief that the army of Gen. Lee is half starved and scantily clothed. so unexpectedly. Within the fortifications crimsoned with the same precious fluid.

"The public need not believe all the stories of desertion from the Confederate army. been published were half true, every rebel in the South would be on our side by this time. Desertions are of almost daily occurare isolated cases, and the enemy receives more conscripts in one week than he looses by desertion to our ranks in six months. I those captured by us recently express an unthat tumble through ocean caverns, and its southern rank, but the majority express a determination to return to their duty as soon as oxchanged, and fight us again wherever they may meet us.

ITS WHAT YOU SPEND -"Its what thee'll 'not what thee'll make which, will decide other shape: "Take care of the pence, and all officers who may be guilty of embezzlethe pounds will take care of themselves." But it cannot be too often repeated. Men "Has Cleared Just Two Million of does not, as if he owned a life estate in a operation. house worth six bundred dollars, and if in-

> But ten cents a day is child's play, some wants. get rich. To squander, even in small sums, of the State. I do not entertain a doubt. is the first step toward the poor-house,

The infernal humanitarians have revived the heathenish practice of branding the Potomac army have the letter "D" branded on their person with a red hot iron.

egraph across the Atlantic Oct

MESSAGE

GOVERNOR BRANLETTE

General Assembly of Kentucky,

-AT THE-

DECEMBER SESSION, 1863.

Lane would give him a switching. But security, from the danger of rebel invasions ciety the fostering care of the Commonwealth. think of Seward touching a bell and arrest- and predatory incursions of guerrillas, togething thousands of free-born Americans, just er with the bounteous productions which have interest grow out of, and are connected with as in Turkey and Russia; but if one of these rewarded the industry of our people, and the the condition of our Federal Government, and whose ways are not as man's ways."

and Treasurer. Taking the last four years as ately taken to thoroughly organize the militia. an illustration, it appears that our Treasury is The process of organization is necessarily slow, of our history. The comparison presents the Having obtained the services of an able and following contrast, at the end of each fiscal year, viz:

Balance in Treasury October 10, 1860 ... \$126,548 91 Balance in Treasury October 10, 1861...280,111 65 Balance in Treasury October 10, 1662...459,708 30 Balance in Treasury October 10, 1863...808,387 00 The interest upon our public debt has been promptly paid.

This condition is the more gratifying, when we consider the fact that many of our counties have been so overrun by rebel invaders, and desolated by guerrillas and marauders, that no revenue could be collected within them. In this connection, it is proper to suggest that relief should be extended to the collectors of revenue in those counties where collections

were impracticable, owing to the exposed condition of the country.

As connected with our finances, it is prop er to bring before you the defalcation of the of his long, sad life, to be true to God and with all his faults of temper, was well behimself. So the angel wrote under the loved by his "fellows"—made an incident to them shortly before we advanced on them tion of his accounts from 1853 to 1859, although not thorough, has developed an emletter shone like some rare setting of dia- heart beat faster—for it was as evident as at Rappahannock Station, I saw evidence of bezzlement of \$90,362 62, of which \$1,580 has their baving buired new uniforms. I been paid, leaving \$88,782 62 against him. There was the house not made with hands, him down. For a moment they stood thus picked up and examined a jacket which had Amongst the earliest acts of my Executive been torn off a wounded man. A bullet duties was an order directing the Attorney hole pierced it through the left breast im General to institute suits for the recovery of pasper, with its pleasant to this first the slightest change in his voice, but mediately over the heart of the wearer. I the amounts composing such embezzlement. peal forever the notes of praise to our God! slowly bringing his sabre to 'the carry,' the suppose the poor fellow may be classed There is a long period of years prior to this There, too, was the pleasant landscape, Major repeated his order 'sponge again!' with those who were but are not. The investigation, for which this officer is responwith its green avenues, its golden pavilions, Conquered, but with tears of anger in his jacket was made of heavy woolen cloth sible, and during that period there has been of a bluish gray color, and I saw many other no inquiry into the accounts. I made an pieces of clothing of the same material and effort to have an examination, but the short color, lying in different places over the hill, time intervening your assembling did not ad and all saturated with blood. In many mit of it. It will require a labor of some places the rocks, stumps, and earth are months, by good accountants, to satisfactorily explore the accounts. I recommen I the anpointment of two or more commissioners, to investigate and report upon the condition of If all the stories of this kind which have the accounts of that officer, from the commencement to the end of his services. If the investigation be properly made, it will prob ably enable the Commonwealth to secure a rence, it is true; but the same is true of large proportion of the sum found to be due; every army, our own not excepted. They in the settlement of his estate in the hands of trustees, which is now depending in the Franklin Circuit Court. The statute of limitations certainly releases the sureties anterior know it to be true, however, that some of to the year 1853, but does not interfere with the prosecution of the claims against the de. to the necessities of the occasion. willingness to return to service in the faulting officer. I recommend that you provide for the appointment of commissioners to investigate and ascertain the extent of the em bezzlement for each year from the commence-

ment of that officer's services. proper legislation in reference to such cases. Except as to the Treasurer, our penal code is spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, silent No penalties are provided against any other officer for embezzlement of public mon. vice was trite, for it was Franklin's in au-

The condition of our common schools will are continually indulging in small expenses, be exhibited in the report of the Superintendsaying to themselves that it is only a trifle, ent of Public Instruction. The fund consecravet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, ted to purposes of education has been preservhabit ov bragging on Job, and Job did hav ache of grief, and cries with the sudden that even the sea shore is made of petty ed inviolate. To give to every child in the ment made with the Secretary of War, and by thrill of pain, it sighs, it laughs, it exalts, it grains of sand. Ten cents a day is even Commonwealth a substantial education, is awails, it pleads, it trembles, it shudders, it thirty-six dellars and a half a year, and mongst the highest duties devolved upon the dollars a month, and borde' round? Did he threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, that is the interest of a capital of six hun- law-givers. Every effort to increase the dred dollars. The man that saves ten cents facilities of education, and to elevate the a day only, is so much richer than he who grade of instruction, will have my hearty co-

vested quarterly, does not take half that tions, which will be laid before you, will redeemed her pledge of duty to maintain the inform you of their condition, progress and Union. Kentucky can never abandon the Un-

will exclaim. Well, then John Jacob As-. The Lunatic Asylums at Lexington and the Union is broken, her hopes must pertor used to say that when a man who at Hopkinsville; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum ish. Her hopes survive the loss of every wishes to be rich has saved ten thousand at Danville; the Blind Asylum at Louisville; thing but the Union. "Give us liberty or dollars, he has won half the battle. Not the Asylum for the Feeble Minded at Frank- give us death," is the echoing response to pay, there being no provision for the payment. that Astor thought ten thousand much; but fort, are noble monuments of the charities of our revolutionary sires, of the living pahe knew that in making such a sum a man our Commonwealth. The reports, which will triotism of Kentucky of the present day. do not want the services of these indispensable acquired habits of prudent economy which be laid before you, from these institutions, Although we are an exposed front, and our officers without fair compensation. The miser would keep him advancing in wealth. will set forth their wants and necessities. How many, however spend ten thousand in Ample provisions should be made to meet rebel armies, and have been wasted in their a few years in extra expenses, and then, on them. That you will make suitable appropri- substance, and slain by guerrillas, although looking back, cannot tell as they say, ations to sustain these grand charities, such bad men and wicked fanaticism in our armies just judgment of the people. "where the money went to." To save is to as becomes the charitable duty and just pride have inflicted outrage and wrong upon our

cultural Colleges," approved 27th January, loyalty, which nothing could divert or over-1863, I have received from the Federal Gov- come, is being understood and appreciated by ernment, through the Commissioner of the our loyal brethren of other States, and our deserters with a hot iron. The deserters of General Land Office, United States land scrip voice and counsel will not be unheeded, as we for 330,000 acres of land. It will now be speak from the flery furnace of this wasting necessary that you provide for the appoint rebellion. ment and compensation of an agent or agents | Out of an enrolled militia numbering 119,-Mythology tells us that "Jason with for founding the college, in order to obtain the ernment, 37,444 soldiers for three years' servlost her husband, and is thrown upon the the aid of Medea, brought away the golden benefits of this munificent donation. This ice, 11,911 for one year, 413 for nine months,

poses of its bestowment.

In this connection; I would direct your at-

tention to the propriety of continuing the support of the "State Agricultural Society." This institution, organized under an act ap proved March 10, 1856, and continued by subsequent enactments, has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Ken tucky. Although its efficiency has been greatly retarded by the rebellion, for the past two years, yet, in the midst of the gloom, the efforts of the society have shed light and cheer upon the agricultural interests of the State. We are an agricultural people, and every aid given to that interest goes to promote We have reason to be thankful to a benefi- the general welfare. The society has more cent Providence for the more favored auspices than met the most sanguine expectations of its under which you assemble than greeted your founders, and presents to our hopes cumulathe nightfall of age, and the shadow of the past becomes deeper, and life wears to its work carelessly. The Major, who was re-day in a close carriage for fear General work carelessly. The Major, who was re-day, in a close carriage, for fear General tion, and the strengthened hope of yet higher greatest—interest, which demand for the so-At present the questions of most absorbing

> outraged citizen's should confront him per- blessings of health and general prosperity, are the rebellion of the Southern States. When on should think he really did not know sonally, he might knock the tyrant down the bestowments of "a divinity that shapes the rebellion broke upon us in Kentucky, we how to do it.) Cadet—, repeated the with a straw. But a ter all, "Old Abe" is our ends," which must attract our gratitude had no military organization, except under the most audacious man of the Abolition and command our thanksgiving to "Him the State Guard law. This law was preverted by the Inspector General, Buckner, into trea-The Constitution, in prescribing the powers sonable uses, and so alarmed our people, at and duties of the Governor as Chief Execu- the abuse, that the law was repealed, thus tive, requires that "he shall from time to time, leaving Kentucky without military organiza-give to the General Assembly information of tion. To call an unorganized militia into the the state of the Commonwealth, and recom- field was, and is, impossible. The Legislahad brought him, and yet too pround to of race! But physically, he is probably the mend to their consideration such measures as ture, by act approved the 31st day of August, he may deem expedient." In obeying this re- 1862, revived the State Guard Law, with quirement, it affords me gratification to be able amendments. When I became invested with to lay before you the condition of our Treas- the "chief executive authority," no organizaury, as shown by the reports of the Auditor tion having been effected, steps were immedi-

better condition than any previous period under the system as at present authorized. accomplished officer, as Inspector General, the work of organization is progressing with all possible dispatch. Various and important amendments, required to give efficiency to the system, will be suggested by him to the proper has not heretofore been settled. The Secretacommittee.

> to our people. I urge upon you the propriety ernment the payment of sums so due to us. of having an efficient State force organized, The importance of the records now being for active duty in suppressing the guerrilla made in the military departments of this State, council with patriots and statesmen. We the construction of the necessary buildings. have passed the silver line; it is now a question of the life or death of our Governmentmake every possible provision for the protec-Those who would "save the people's money," should appropriate from the common treasure homes, the property, and lives of the citizen. Coming, as you do, fresh from the people, and to be doubted but you will promptly respond

In a short time after the Executive duties devolved upon me, the organized forces heretofore giving protection to our people, were necessarily moved to the front, leaving the State more exposed than at any period since This case suggests the grave omission of the rebellion. We were left with some 4,000 much below the income of a moderately comand not supplied with arms and equipments for service. The guerrillas availed them- from a sense of public duty, continue through juries upon our exposed border, carrying their to give them just and reasonable compensation.

depredations to the very heart of the State. It is a source of gratulation that the patriotplete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people.

It is a source of just pride that, in this struggle to maintain our national life, Kentucky, The reports from our eleemosynary institu- under every reverse circumstance, has nobly ion. It is the life of her people's hopes. When people have been overrun and oppressed by loyal people, yet so steadily have our people Under the provisions of "An act accepting pursued the direct line of duty and patriotthe donation of lands for endowment of Agri- ism, that the suffering heroism and invincible

to dispose of this scrip; and further provide 577, we have contributed, to sustain our Govusurpation. The coincidence is pregnant charity of the world. The first look to fleece from Colchis" If Cameron should scrip will raise a fund for the endowment of and 1,770 for sixty days service; making an with portentous significance. [Philadel- Lincoln for fortune; the last to God for happened to have lived in those days, and an institution which may be made an honor aggregate of 51,538—almost one half of all had came across Jason, he would have to the Government, the pride of the State, and those within the military ages. This is an fleeced him out of his prize before he had a blessing and bounty to the citizens of Ken, evidence of Kentucky patriotism which needs Why is a tedious story-teller like the Of all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold proceeded a mile and a half on his journey. It is recommended that you adopt all no further comment to vindicate it. We are connected with the same. proper measures for securing the benefits of ready to give yet more, even to the last man

this liberal donation, and carrying out the pur | and last dollar, if needed, to defend our Gove ernment.

I call your attention to the very full, complete, and able report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The report is gotten up so as to present a complete record of every regiment sent to the field; and exhibits, as far as officially advised, the status of each officer and soldier. This report should be given the dignity of an official record, so that the report may be evidence of the facts set forth, for the benefit of thosa interested in

In the commencement of the rebellion the inexperience of those employed in the Quartermaster's department, was the occasion of distributing arms, munitions, clothing, and other necessary stores, to the various military organizations in the State, without obtaining vouchers in the form prescribed by the Army Regulations. In many instances the emergency did not admit of the delay which compliance with these forms required. Yet the disbursements were all for the legitimate uses of our troops, and properly issued though informally vouched. These informalities have been the reason why our claims upon the Government for reimbursement have not been met. Since the rebellion commenced there has been advanced by the State of Kentucky, on account of the United States Government, in recruiting, arming, equipping, subsisting, and paying volunteers, the following sums, viz: Advanced up to 31st August, 1863.....\$2,106,611 82

Advanced from 31st Aug. to 30th Nov.

Making our advancements \$2,196,611 82 Of this sum there has been refunded by the Federal Government.........\$861,221 12
Add our proportion of the

taxes levied upon the State 605,000 00

Aggregate 1,466,221 12

Leaving a balance in favor of the State

against the United States \$730,390 71 This balance, for the reason before stated; ry of State and Quartermaster General were The importance of having a complete and deputed, a few weeks since, to visit Washingthorough organization of the militia has been | ton, and, if possible, obtain a settlement of our so clearly impressed upon every judgement, by claims. The difficulties in the way of adjustthe calamities which have befallen our people | ment being ascertained, the questions were subfor want of such organization, that I need not mitted to the Secretary of War, who promptoffer any additional reasons, beyond the facts ly, from a sense of justice and respect to the of history, to enforce the necessity of such or loyalty and good faith of Kentucky, ordered ganization. Without organization we have the settlement of our claims upon a basis as been and would continue, powerless, and lie just, liberal, and equitable as we could possibly at the mercy of invaders and bandits. With demand, or his duties admit. We shall there-organization we can defy and punish them, fore hope soon to recruit our fund for military and give security to our homes, and protection purposes, by obtaining from the Federal Gov-

warfare which harasses our border. If it be suggests the necessity of having suitable and said that it will cost the State too much. I an. permanent offices provided in which to transwer, that it will cost less than to do without sact the business and preserve the records of such force. The economy which refuses to the Inspector General. The present and fugive protection to the property, the homes and ture generations have an interest in the prelives of our border citizens, and leaves them servation of these records. At present and exposed to be wasted and ruined by guerrilla heretofore office rooms have been rented .bands, deserves the contempt and execration The frequent changes from one room to anof the age. He whose soul sits in watch over other endangers the security, while it neceshis money-bags, while the homes of his country. sarily disorders and confuses the records. men are wrapped in flames of rebellion, and The State should provide permanent office the lives of true men are being sacrificed to rooms. It is economical to do so. The rents the Moloch of treason, is wholly unfit to sit in now expended would, in a few years, pay for

The salary of the Governor under the Constitution, cannot be either increased or diminnot of dollars and cents. It is not, therefore, ished during his term; all delicacy is therefore to be presumed that any representative of our removed, which might otherwise prevent me suffering people can for a moment, hesitate to from calling your attention to the subject, and urging, you to provide for my successor a comtion and security of the citizens in his power. pensation which will at least cover expenses. I am satisfied that it is not the purpose of the people of Kentucky to require a property all that my be needed to give protection to the qualification for the office, yet the present rate of compensation must attain that end by the indirection of inadequate salary. Unless knowing their sufferings and wants, it is not possessed of private fortune to meet expenses. no man can now afford to be Governor of Ken-

The increased rates of living so reduces the value of the present salaries paid to our judicial officers, as to render their compensation wholly insufficient. In times of peace, plenty, and low rates, the salaries paid to the judges, was recruits in camps, then without organization, petent lawyer. Now, competent men cannot afford to be judges. Our present judges may, selves of our condition to inflict serious in- their terms, but this does not excuse for failing

The salaries of the Inspector General, and of his clerk, are merely nominal-having been ism of our people has met the efforts to place a fixed for times of peace. The importance of sufficient force in the field for defense, and the office, at this time, to the well-being and that we are now more secure and better security of our people; the onerous duties guarded than at any time heretofore since the which devolve upon that officer, which require rebellion. In a short time, under an arrange- his whole time and all his energies, with the constant labors of a clerk, demands that suit. a thorough organization of the enrolled and able provision should be forthwith made for volunteer militia, our defenses will be com- payment of reasonable salaries to the Inspector General and to his clerk. No clerk could be obtained at the present salary, and as a consequence, a clerk has had to be detailed to that office from the office of the Adjutant General.

The salaries of the Treasurer, Auditor and Register are, for the same reasons, inadequate. A salary which was sufficient a few years past, for reasons obvious to all, will not now, and for years to come, meet the measure of a just reward The Register's salary is diminished by over \$200 postage, which he is compelled to This is not right. A just and generous people in council is as little respected by a noble people as is the prodigal. Neither represent the manly spirit, the public sentiment, and the

The subject of internal improvements has been so repeatedly brought before the public judgment, that no additional suggestions are necessary on this occasion. The construction of roads and improvement of rivers have been a means of developing much wealth, and a source of reward to the labor of the country. When judiciously made, the industry of the people is better sustained, and the wealth and prosperity of the country promoted. At pressent, however, to take care of and protect what we have is all a prudent statesmanship can demand. The report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement will, in a short time, be submitted for your consideration, to which I beg leave to refer you for information both as regards the present condition of the public works, and the expenditures

Continued on the Fourth Pager

THE BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER, successful operation

Editors and Proprietors. MAYSVILLE. - DECEMBER, 17.

LADIES .- We will furnish Godey's LADY'S Book and the BULLETIN one year for \$3.50

Stealing has become so prevelant among the Government officers that no man is regarded politicaly bonest, among Abolitionist unless he can steal well.

ATThe wife of ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, died at Boston on the 2d inst. She had been in feeble health for many years. A WASHINGTON letter writer says, "it costs Secretary Welles twenty-five cents a day

CHEAP LAMPS!-200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE. AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIM- resplendent with gold and jewels. NEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

ACCIDENT .- Last Monday morning a horrible accident occured at the residence prudent if not plucky JAMES BARBOUR, Esq., on Sutton street .-The bed in one of the servants' rooms accidently caught fire, and three negro children being in the room at the time, two of whom was found dead in the bed, from suf throw of the "Government," and may ex- hopeful and encouraging features. If we focation, and the other lying insensible on pect to be arrested and exiled. the floor.

SILVER PLATED WARE!-CASTORS. SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES. says it's a darned mean goose anyhow. and R. ALBERT, 2d street.

OT The Frankfort Legislature has postponed the election of Senator to Jacuary 21.

Lee's cavalry endeavored Sunday to cut Meade's communications with Washing ton by destroying the bridge across Cedar Creek, near Catlett's Station. About 700 made a dash at tho guard posted at the bridge, but were driven off after a short fight.

James Walker, the New York artist, has been commissioned to paint the battle of Chattanooga.

"WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY, at their last regular meeting, the following were elected for the next six months, viz:

President-JOHN R. RUDY. Vice President-W. S. BRIDGES. Secretary-M. C. RUSSELL. Treasurer-C. H. FRANK. Ch. Stand. Com-W. C. McCLANAHAN Messenger—H. JOHNSON 1st. Di'r Niagara-FRANK SHOTS. -JACOB STEPHENS. 1st " H. Clay-CUNARD RUDY.

Christmas Festival.

-ARCH. SCUDDER.

The Ladies of Flemingsburg and vicinity of music will be in attendance. The pro- than doubtful authenticity. ceeds of the Festival will be for repairing of the County Seminary.

MUD! MUD!- Cannot some arrangement be made to keep our principal streets cleanthis, should allow them to remain for an 5,384,000 bushels, were on the move. hour in such a horrid condition.

Treasury all balances justly due.

dealers in clothing within the lines of his boxes and packages from Adams Express Department to remove their stocks North. Company.

Colonel Wm. Whistler, who was the very advanced age. Deceased has been on the retired list for a number of years.

French China, Glass and Queensware! R. ALBERT'S

Model China Store, 2d Street. The coal sent to market from all

Five thousand of the rebel prisoners

the same. So have all true patriots said. obtained. Our forces are not idle."

And so has experience at last taught us. Last year 1,000,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed in Chicago, worth \$10,will reach the value of \$20,000,000.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

Of the best manufactories, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices, R. ALBERT, Second street.

The greater portion of campbor which and China. It grows abundantly, bowever, in Borneo and Sumatra. The cele-

The New York Medical College for Women was incorporated by the Legislature at its last session, and has already gone into

The total amount of intenal revenue received by the government down to the 1st of November was \$63 827,533 87

Rev. Henry Baylies, of Fall River, has a head of Franklin which was painted n 1788 by Robert Fulton, who was for a time a portrait painter.

The last fashionable production in London in the book line is the "perfumed

By the constitution of Venezuela, slavery is forever abolished in that country.

A battery of rifled guns has been mounted at Cleveland, Ohio, to defend the to dress his beard." At that rate, his beard city against assault from Canadian rebel will soon have cost him more than his head gunboats, should any wander thither.

A \$3,000 sword, intended for Gen. Hooker, is on exhibition in New York. It structed Bragg at Murfreesboro; he had is the gift of his California friends, and is

Parson Brownlow took to his heels on the approach of the rebels upon Knoxville, forgetting his wife and children, and the publication of his newspaper. He is

1 Ir is now pretty well understood that the 'Government' will be a candidate for 'Government' is of course seeking the over-

The original goose that bore the original quill that signed the original draft of the ed by an old lady in New Jersey. She

The original gander that wrote the proclamation is a darned sight meaner than the goose .- Holmes County (O.) Farmer.

Large quantities of tobacco have been raised in Minnesota this year.

Eighty thousand bales of cotton were raised in Southern Italy this year.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the report of the visit of Mrs. Lincon's mother to the south, says:

"The mother of Mrs. Lincoln died when Mrs. L was a child only three years old, and the Mrs. Todd of Kentucky,' is the OTAt an election of officers for the step-mother of Mrs. Lincoln, and the mother of her half-brothers who have joined the until they come to our terms; she will nevrebel armies."

> Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, is described as feeling splendid-his eye on the Presidency and his hand on three salaries-Govenor, Senator and General.

The Telegraph No. 3, burst a drumhead, just below Cairo, on the 27th ult., swear allegiance to her fidelity to the Conand becoming unmanageable she drifted against a pile of logs, which knocked a hole in her, causing her to fill and sink in a few minutes. No one was drowned

It is reported from Chattanooga that will give a public entertainment, at the Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, as far as Lafayeite. He dashed into Lafay-Court House, on Wednesday and Thursday lost four thousand prisoners and many of ette, captured the rebel signal station, six ofevenings, Dec. 23d and 24th. Agood band his stores. This intelligence is of more

let out a vast quantity of coal. The latest Mr. C. F. Dufeu will please accept dispatch gave fourteen feet water and still ries propose to re-enlist under the new order. our thanks for a fine bottle of Native Wine. rising. For Cincinnati, fourteen tow-boats, with ninety-nine barges, were to leave with 855 000 bushels of coal. In all for Cincined. It is a shame that such a large city as nati and points below, boats containing some

TIt is said that the Government will Monroe on Tuesday with a large supply of make no effort to identify such defaulters substantial comforts for the Union prisoners and public swindlers as will remit to the at and near Richmond. They will be landed at City Point. They consist of 552 boxes, bales, &c., from the Baltimore Relief General Hurlbut has issued another Fund and the Christian Commission; also, er man was all whoop. Memphis order, requiring all unauthorized 300 boxes of commissary stores and 600

oldest army officer in the United States, LINS, died at the old homestead at Elk Lick, mansion? If the Republican Congressmen except Gen. Scott, died at his residence this township, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863, in Newport, Ky., Friday morning, at a at the advanced age of eighty-seven years man should sit in his seat in the Hall of A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices, at M. E. Church for very many years, and was York Day-Book. noted for he deep piecy and acts of benevolence and charity; and now she has gone the Pennsylvania mices during the year of Blessed in the sight of the Lord is the oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen 1863 already amounts to nearly 9,000,000 death of his saints."—Clermont County (O.) pan, over a moderate fire. An egg is broken

captured by General Grant at Chattanooga Rebels are working very hard on Sullivan are on their way to the new prison camp on Island; increasing their works and shelling or some current jelly, is added. The sick ing Forts Gregg and Wagner. The Rebel iron clads occassionally show themselves, the fraud. Washington said that the triumph but always careful to avoid a fight. The of a sectional party would bring about dis- Rebels, are said to be very savage, and do union. Webster said that the triumph of Reconnoissances are frequently made from sea, which move smoothly until they are Abolition would bring disunion. Clay said the fleet, and much valuable information

TIn the brief time we have been in this mortal world, we have never known a year fly away as the one that is approaching its close. We well remember when the 000,000. The number for the present year hours so dragged their slow length along that a week seemed a month and a month a year. Whether from increasing age, or added cares, or surrounding circumstances, time has lost its tedium and, '63 is gone before we are ready, before we are aware. Battles, conscriptions, elections, mobs, mur- idency. We say nothing about the gentlederers, plunder, follow each other in such close succession and produce an excitement which forgets how the seasons roll away. shoulder to Mr. Lincoln, who claims the succomes to Europe and America, is from Japan | And every sixty days the prophetic Seward failing to end the war, bids us set our eyes on sixty more. So we go, as in a feverish

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern News via Richmond. FORTRESS MONROE, December 14 .-- Gen. acDowell arrived here this morning from Baltimore, and had a lengthy interview with General Butler.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 10th, contains the following:
BRISTOL, December 9 Genl. Giltman's was composed of 2000 raw troops.

In the Confederate Congress, December 8, Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at companion, and carried him to Bragg's ar- of the contest my, where, as he rode, the soldiers were delivered us over at Vicksburg."

The President never visited the army strumental in the Gettysburg affair; he inopened Georgia to 15,000 of the eremy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. He charged Davis with having almost rained the country, and declared that he would meet his champion any where to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again.

Gov. Letcher's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

NEW YORK, December 14 -Governor Letcher's Message to the rebel Legislature re-election Any man who runs against the of Virginia concludes as follows: "Look at the picture on all sides, and it presents are true to ourselves, to the cause, and to the country, we can not be overthrown. Is there a man who doubts the result of the struggle? If there be such a one he is a riginal emancipation proclamation, is own- traitor at heart, who deserves to be anathematized, or cast out from among us. No State has been more loyal, more faithful, she'll take two shillings for it - Chicago Post, more devoted; none has contributed more liberally in means and men, none has bared their brests more boldly or defiantly to the storm, and none has sent her reapers to the harvest of death with more of the self sacrificing devotion, than the Commonwealth of

> She enlisted for the war, after full consideration and just appreciation of all the consequences which were to follow the separation, and she will be true to the end; he will never sue for peace, because she did not bring on this war, she will never propose for compromise, for she struggled only for her rights, her liberty and independance; she will, as becomes the mother of States, stand up boldly and hur! her scorn and defiance in the face of her foes er consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully what is due to her own aignity and characand the Southern Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA, December 14 -- Col. Walker, commanding the Kentucky Brigade, returned to-day from a cavalry reconnoisance ficers and forty privates; the balance of a large force of rebels fled.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regi-The rise in the river at Pittsburg will ment had been ordered home for furlough, having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers .--A number of veteran regiments and batte-A rumor prevails that Longstreet, in retreating from Knoxville, lost 4,000 prisoners, and nearly all his cannon and trains.

WASHINGTON, December 14 .- Accounts reports are prevalent in camp that Long-The steamer New York left Fortress street has succeeded in effecting a junction with Lee; but after due inquiry, it can not be traced to any reliable source.

lectured before the Woman's Loyal National League, in New York, on the 16th --Horace appeared without hoops. The oth-

Is it true that Lincoln is going, in his forthcoming message, to recommend that the name of the White House be changed to AN OLD PIONEER GONE .- Mrs. SARAH that of Black House, and that Congress ap-Collins, widow of the late Rev. John Col- propriate a sum to alter the color of that would vote to do this, and also vote that no -having been born in 1776. She with her Congress without a blackened face, after the husband emigrated to the "Far West" in manner of the negro minstrels, there would 1803, and settled on the Horseshoe bottom, be a fitness of things, and a propriety in where she had lived most of the time since. their acts which has not been displayed Mrs. Collins was a leading member of the since they seized the government.-New

The medical men of Paris recommend frem her labors below to that rest prepared the following as a good way of administerfor the truly faithful and holy in heaven - ing castor oil to children: The quantity of into it, and the mixture is then stirred up, so as to form something like what cooks A letter from Morris Island says 'the call buttered eggs; when it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, child will eat it eagerly and never discover

> system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the comes the tearing devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease; then burst out the ulcers, sores and disorders which follow that condition.

Theodore Tilton, the editor of the New favor of running a Negro for the next Presman's taste, but what strikes us as rather mean in Mr. Tilton, is his giving the cold

in the marriage stage-coach.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Representatives:

Another year of health and of sufficiently. to the diplomatic, military and naval services.

Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valu. abundant harvest has passed. For these, and

Questions of greatest intricacy and import- extraordinary powers. heard to say, "There goes the traitor who ance have arisen out of the blockade and other

Senate, a convention for the adjustment of thousands of persons destitute of remunerapossessory claims in Washington Territory, tive occupation are thronging our foreign con arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, sulates and offering to emigrate to the United 1846, between the United States and Great States, if essential, but very cheap, assistance Britain, and which have been the source of can be afforded them. It is easy to see that rassment, delay, and public injury, have been some disquiet among the citizens of that now under the sharp discipline of civil war, the experienced from the want of such Govern-

rapidly improving part of the country. the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain the attention and support of the Government. Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions. in the waters which surround the Island of Injuries unforseen by the Government, and been brought to the attention of Congress by Cuba, has been debated without reaching an unintended, may, in some cases, have been in- the Navy Department, and is again presented agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable flicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign in the report of the Secretary, which accomspirit to refer it to the arbitrament of a friend- countries, both at sea and on land, by persons panies this communication. I think it my y power. A convention for that purpose will in the service of the United States. As this duty to invite your special attention to this submitted to the Senate.

tion in the waters of Denmark. intrusted to it.

transit through Nicaragua, are in course of modifying the act as to exempt from tax the that the operations of the draft, with high amicable adjustment. In conformity with the income of such Consuls as are not citizens of bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to principles set forth in my last annual message, the United States, derived from the emoluments affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if

minister to that Republic.

Governments, these rights are at least partial- to international trade and commerce. ly defined by treaties. In no instance, how ever, is it expressly stipulated that, on the instance of civil war, a foreigner, residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes from the Army of the Potomac state that him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country can not express any privileges or immunities from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances, in Horace Greely and another old woman United States the greater part of their lives .-There is reason to believe that many persons, born in foreign countries, who have declared been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts, where declarations of intentions may be made, or naturalization effected, to send, periodically, lists of the of the Interior, in whose department these believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, in becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government as citizens. Many altercations and great prejudice have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit, beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretense of naturalization, RIVERS OF BLOOD .- The circulation in the | which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make clogged or obstructed. But when driftwood the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea or alluvial deposit dams them up, then of exemption from military service, or other

civil obligation, on grounds of alienage. In common with other Western powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy, through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nacions. It is to be hoped, York Independent, in a letter to the editor although not with entire confidence, that these of the Anglo-African, announces himself in difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the Minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction, by fire, of the residence of the lega-

> Satisfactory arrangements have been made lieved, will result in effecting a continuous

tion at Yeddo.

especially for the improved condition of our under the enactments of the last Congress, begratitude to God is due.

to hope that it may become entirely so with tention to the report itself.

We remain in peace and friendship with the increase of trade, which will ensue when.

The duties devolving on brigade encountered the advance of Wilcox's foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citiever peace is restored. Our Ministers abroad of the service during the year, and throughout corps 2,000 strong, near Maynardsville, zens of the United States to involve us in for have been faithful in defending American the whole of this unhappy contest, have been Tennessee, routing them and capturing a eign wars, to aid an inexcusable insurrection, number of prisoners. Wilcox command have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have encounter increased labors and responsibili- in efficiency, as the navy has expanded. Yet exercised their authority to prevent the decities, growing out of the war. These they on so long a line, it has so far been impossible parture of new hostile expeditions from Brithave, for the most part, met and discharged to entirely suppressillicit trade. From the recountries, are charged with complications and stituted, and that the value of the prizes al-

belligerent operations, between the Govern- ritories is generally satisfactory, although the United States consists at this time of 558 ves. ment and several of the maritime powers, but Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not sels completed and in the course of complete without doing it injury—never yet that it they have been discussed, and, so far as was been entirely suppressed. The mineral retion, and of these seventy-five are iron clad was not followed by disaster. He was in- possible, accommodated in a spirit of frank-sources of Colorado, Nevado, Idahoe, New armed steamers. The events of the war give ness, justice and mutual good will. It is es- Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than an interest and importance to the navy which pecially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by at first understood. I lay before you commu will probably extend beyond the war itself. the impartiality of their adjudication, have nications on this subject from the Governor of The armed vessels in our navy completed and commanded the respect and confidence of New Mexico. I again submit to your consid- in the service, or which are under contract maritime powers. The supplemental treaty eration the expediency of establishing a sys and approaching completion, are believed to between the United States and Great Britain, tem for the encouragement of immigration. exceed in number those of any other power, for the suppression of the African slave trade, Although this source of national wealth is but while these may be relied upon for harbor made on the 17th day of February last, has again flowing with greater freedom than for defense and sea-coast service others of greater been duly ratified and carried into execution several years before the insurrection occurred, strength and capacity will be necessary for It is believed that, so far as American ports there is still a great deficiency of laborers in cruising purposes and to maintain our right and American citizens are concerned, that in every field of industry, especially in agricul- ful position on the ocean. The change that human and barbarous traffic has been brought ture and in our mines, as well of iron and to and end.

I shall submit, for the consideration of the mand for labor is thus increased here, tens of motive power for ships of war demands either nation is beginning a new life- This noble ments. The necessity of such a navy yard, A novel and important question, involving effort demands the aid, and ought to receive so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Government expects redress from other pow- subject, and also that of establishing a yard I have thought it a proper subject for the err, when similar injuries are inflicted, by per- and depot for naval purposes upon one of the approval of the Senate, to concur with the in- sons in their service, upon citizens of the western rivers. A naval force has been creatterested commercial powers in an arrangement United States, we must be prepared to do jus- ed on those interior, waters and under many for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon tice to foreigners. If the existing judicial disadvantages within a little more than two the principles which have been heretofore tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a years, exceeding in number the whole naval adopted in regard to the imposts upon naviga- special court will be authorized, with power force of the country at the commencement to hear and decide such claims of the charac- of the present Administration. Satisfactory The long-pending controversy between this ter referred to as may have arisen under treading and important as have been the performances Government and that of Chili, touching the ties and public law. Conventions for adjustseizure at Silana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, ing claims by joint commission have been pro- they are scarcely more wonderful than the of a large amount in treasure belonging to posed to some Governments, but no definitive services of our mechanics and artisans in the citizens of the United States, has been brought answer to these propositions has yet been re- production of war vessels, which have created to a close by the award of His Majesty the ceived from any. In the course of the session a new form of naval power. Our country has King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the i shall probably have occasion to request you advantages superior to any other nation in our question was referred by the parties. The sub- to provide indemnification to claimants, where resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustiject was thoroughly and patiently examined decrees of restitution have been rendered and ble quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinby that justly-respected Magistrate, and al- damages awarded by the Admiralty Court, ity of both, and all accessible and in close proxthough the sum awarded to the claimants may and in other cases where this Government may imity to navigable waters. Without the disthe Southern Confederacy. She knows not have been as large as they expected, there be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and advantage of public risks, the resources of the is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his where the amount of that liability has been nation have been developed and its power dister, and she knows what is due to the Con- majesty's decision. That decision was prompt- ascertained by an informal arbitration. The played in the construction of a navy of such the altar of their country, her sons will commission, under the act of the last session States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon The increase of the number of seamen in the for carrying into effect the convention with the incomes of foreign Consuls in this coun- public service from 7,000 men, in the spring federate Government, and their prayers will Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organ try, while such a demand may not be an indi of 1861, to about 24,000, at the present time, ascend to heaven for blessings on Virginia ized at Lima, and is engaged in the business cation of the public law, or perhaps of any has been accomplished without especial legisexisting treaty between the United States and lation or extraordinary bounties to promote The difficulties concerning inter-oceanic a foreign country. The expediency of so far that increase. It has been found, however, have received a representative from the of their office, or from property not situated in not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, United States of Columbia and have credited a the United States, is submitted to your seri- by detaching, seamen from their proper vocaous consideration. I make this suggestion, tion, and inducing them to enter the army. I civil war have forced upon my attention the to be reciprocated, exempts our Consuls might aid both the army and naval service by uncertain state of international questions, in all other countries from taxation. To the adequate provision on this subject, which touching the rights of foreigners in this coun- extent thus indicated, the United States, I would at the same time be equitable to the

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment, by Congress, of a National Banking Law, has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully an swered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect ex isting laws; but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. behalf of foreigners who have lived in the Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including pay of the army and navy, has been promptly met their intention to become citizens, or who have troops, it is believed, were ever more amply and fully satisfied. No considerable body of provided, and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war dition of the Post office Department has been more cheerfully borne. The receipts, during one of increased prosperity, and I am gratified the year, from all sources, including loans, in being able to state that the amount of pos and the balance in the Treasury at its com- tal revenue has nearly equaled the entire exmencement, was \$901,125,674 86; the aggre- penditure—the latter amounting to eleven gate disbursements \$895,796,630 65, leaving a millions, three hundred and fourteen thoubalance on the 7th of July, 1863, of \$532,904, sand dollars and eighty-four cents, and the 421. Of the receipts, there were derived from former to eleven millions, one hundred and names of persons naturalized, or declaring their Customs \$69.059,642 40; from Internal Revessixty three thousand, seven hundred and eighty nue, \$37,640,767 95; from direct taxes, \$148, nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, leaving a de-810,361; from lands, \$167,617 19, from miscel- ficiency of but \$150,417 25. In 1860, the year names must be arranged and printed for laneous sources, \$3,046,615 35; and from loans immediately preceding the rebellion, the de-\$776,682,361 57; making the aggregate of ficiency amounted to \$5,656,705 49; the postal \$901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements, there receipts of that year were \$2,645,722 19; less were for pensions, &c., \$421,652,095; for in- than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 terest on the public debt, \$2,472,984,651, for in the annual amount of transportation has War Department, \$599,298.600 83; for the been only about twenty-five per cent, but the Navy Department, \$6,324,105 27; for the pay- annual expenditures on account of the same, ment of funded and temporary debt, \$181,-086,635 07, making an aggregate of \$895,796,-630 65; and leaving a balance of \$532,904,421. But the payment of the funded and temporary years, even with the restoration of the whole debt having been made from moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount-\$18,103,663,507-should, therefore, be deducted, both from the receipts | the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met and disbursements. This being done, their at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concludremains, as actual receipts, \$71,470,999,558, ed its deliberations on the 8th of June. The leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaing three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1863, will be shown uniform international charges at reduced rates in detail by the report of the Secretary of the of postage, can not fail to produce beneficial Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here, that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less formidable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently ex pected that at the close of the year, both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of, first the military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-chief; second: and eleven acres were sold for cash; one milthe organization of colored persons into the lion, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, five with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is be war service; third: the exchange of prisoners, as fully set forth in the letter of General under the homestead law, and the residue dis-A good husband should be willing to take line of telegraph through that empire, from Hitchcock; fourth; operations under the Act posed of under laws granting lands for military dream, while our muffled hearts are beating a certain amount of daily scolding from his our Pacific coast. I recommend to your fa- for enrolling and calling out the national for- bounties, for railroads and other purposes. It brated French chemist Ruspail, proposes it funeral marches for the grave of a ruined wife. Fifty pounds of ballastshould go free vorable consideration the subject of an inter- ces, detailed in the report of the Provost Mar- also appears that the sale of the public lands is national telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, shal General; fifth: the organization of the In- argely on the increase. It has long been a

and also of a telegraph between this capital valid Corps; sixth: the operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, board and the Gulf of Mexico. Such connections General, Paymaster General, Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of tions, established with any reasonable outlay, Chief of Engineer, Chief of Ordnance, and

The Consular system of the United States, able summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place; and national affairs, our renewed and profound gins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason hence. I content myself by referring your at The duties devolving on the naval branch

the course pursued by Jeff Davis when Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy. The President made him his ready sent in for adjudication amount to over The condition of the several organized Ter- thirteen million dollars. The naval force of corresponding change in some of our existing navy-yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern war vessels. No inconsiderable embarfederacy, and her duty will be performed by complied with by Chili, when intelligence proper officers of the Treasury have deemed magnitude; which has at the very period of its with scrupulous fidelity; kneeling around in regard to it reached that country. The joint themselves required by the laws of the United creation, rendered signal service to the Union. Incidents occurring in the progress of our upon the ground that a comity, which ought therefore respectfully suggest that Congress try and of citizens abroad. In regard to some think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal communities more especially intended. I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen for naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen highly responsible duties which, in after life, they will be required to perform, in order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval The vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Nav 7. The school is now more full and complete than at any previous period, and in every respect is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial conhas been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post-office Department may become self sustaining in a few service. The International Conference of the postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at principles established by the conference, as between nations, and as the basis of future convictions to inaugurate a general system of results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department. The quantity of lands dis-posed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was three million, eight hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and forty-nine acres; of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred hundred and fourteen acres were taken up

settlement and substantial cultivation of the This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our measures have been fully discussed, support-national domain. I may cite, as an instance ed criticised, and denounced, and the result of of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to active settlers and the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. The grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads when completed, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions. This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in recent enactments granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before-mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of the increasing settlement upon the gle in which the energies of the nation have a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, reserve, to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary of War, as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session

for the removal of certain Indian tribes, have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have heen negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessive rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of those tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our out-lying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of Government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remedying our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the Report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions es tablished or patronized by the Government, in this District, to your generous and fostering

The attention of Congress, during the last cation between the Mississippi River and the north eastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectibility, a Convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which, ere long, will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augumented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad, under auspices favorable to its rapid progress and completion Enlarged havigation becomes a pal pable need to this great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioners of the Department of Aggiculture, asking your attention to the develop-

ments in that vital interest of the nation. When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts, both on proposition. land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opin-ion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just past, indicated uneasiness among ourselves while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from England were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from or a plan of action. the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments any thing hopeful upon the subject -The Emancipation Proclamation which was issued in September was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later, the final proclamation came, in cluding the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and of the employment of black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hopes, fears, and doubts contended in uncertain conflict, according to our political system, as a matter of civil administration. The General Government had no lawful power to effect rights restored, it is not said that other classes, emancipation in any State, and for a long time on other terms, will never be included. In it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed pos-sible that necessity for it might come, and that movements by State action for emancipation. if it should, the crisis of the contest would not included in the Emancipation Proclamathen be presented. It came, as expected, it tion, are matters of profound gratulation; and, was followed by dark and doubtful days .- while I do not repeat what I have heretofore Eleven mohths having been passed, we are so earnestly urged upon this subject, my genpermitted to take another review. The rebel eral views and feelings remain unchanged, borders are pressed still further back, and by and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opthe complete opening of the Mississippi River, the country dominated over by the rebellion is the great consummation. divided into distinct parts. Tennessee and Arkansas have been so substantially cleared portant, we must not lose sight of the fact that of the insurgent's control and influence; and the war power is still our main reliance. To the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and that power alone can we look yet, for a time advocates of slavery at the beginning of the to give confidence to the people in contested rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation regions, that the insurgent power will not in their respective States. Of those States not again overrun them. Until that confidence included in the Emancipation Proclamation, shall be established, little can be done any Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into their territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it from within their own limits. Of those it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving who were slaves at the beginning of the re- the greatest efficiency to their indispensable bellion, fully one hundred thousand are now arms, we do also honorably encourage gallant in the United States military service, about men, from commander to sentinel, who comone-half of which number actually bear arms pose them, and to whom, more than all others, in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage the world must stand indebted, for the home of taking much labor from the insurgent cause, of freedom, disenthralled, regenerated, enlargand supplying the places which otherwise ed, and perpetuated.

must be filled with so many white men. So

far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not

cherished opinion of some of our wisest states as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, men that the people of the United States had a or tendency to violence or cruelty, has markhigher and more enduring interest in the early ed the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much public lands, than in the amount of direct discussed in foreign countries, and, cotemporarevenue to be derived from the sale of them .- ry with such discussions, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. The same the annual elections is highly encouraging to the annual elections is highly electrons. have, for a long time, been subverted, and many those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial; thus we have the persons have committed, and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to the resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to public lands, notwithstanding the great strug. grant it on such terms as are fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also been engaged, and which has required so large proffered that if, in many of the States named, seat of Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on subscribing to the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in known to all persons, who have directly, or by imthe Union a republican form of Government. and to protect the State in the case as stated, is explicit and full, but why tender the benefits of this prevision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State, favorable to Republican Government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to, and even within, the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State of Government. tee and protect a revised State of Government, that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully constructed in whole or in preponderating support all acts of Congress passed during the expart from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficient and liberal one, which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were or naval officers of the rank of Colonel, in the army, enacted and put forth for the purpose of ailing in the suppression of the rebellion To give them the fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle would be not only to ret linquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is session was engaged, to some extent, with a made free by the t rms of the proclamation, proposition for enlarging the water communior by any act of Congress. For these, and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these persons shall be included in the port of these persons shall be included in the fied voter by the election laws of the State, existing and \$1. oath, and it is believed the Executive may law-fully claim it in return for pardon, and the resclear constitutional power to withhold altogeth - nowise contravene said oath, such shall be recoger, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is of legislation and supreme judicial decision. The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any honorable tempoary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with a view of possibly modifying the confusion known, that any provision which may be adopted of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in these States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, and to this extent this vital matter is life to themselves, while no power of the national Execu-

> The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without harm. It will favor labor, and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some of the States the elements for resumption have been ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, for want of a rallying point

> Why shall A. adopt the plan of B., rather than B. that of A? If A and B. should agree, how can they know that the General Government here will respect their plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would. The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consist in the danger of committals in points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that, on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, with their saying that a reconstruction will be accepted. if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will be accepted in no other way. The portunity of aiding these important steps to

In the midst of other cares, however imwhere, for what is called reconstruction. Hence, chiefest care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well; and

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, December 8, 1863.

Proclamation Accompanying the Message The following proclamation is appended to the

WHEREAS, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

WHEREAS, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal States and the Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many

WHEREAS, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress de- Of every description, selected from among claring the forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and condi-tions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon, accords with wellestablished judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and

WHEREAS, with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

WHEREAS, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion, to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loval State Governments within and for their re-

spective States, therefore,
I, ABBAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make plication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect follow-

ing, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty
God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of States thereunder, and isting rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not yet repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference of slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate Government; all who have left and to the Union under it, why not also to judicial stations, under the United States, to sid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or Lieutenant, in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and afterward aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service, as soldiers, seamen, or in any other

capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State, at the Presidential election of the year of our toration of protected rights which he has a State government which shall be republican and nized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this subject to the modifying and abrogating power Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive, when the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence and

And I do further proclaim, declare and make and distressing destitution which must, at by such State government in relation to the freed least, attend all classes, by a total revolution people of such State, and which shall recognize and eclare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, tive to prevent an abuse is abridged by this the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution and the Federal code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all

the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to and lasting. Invalids and suffere scannot afford further say that, whether members sent to Congress to neglect a trial. Full descriptions, recomfrom any State, shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective bottle. Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive: and still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State Government may be established within said States, or any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another ossible mode would not be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington. the 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Inpendence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Britannia and Japanned Ware! A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at R. ALBERT'S 2d street. dec17

MARRIED. At the residence of Mr. Richard Watkins, in

this city, on Thursday evening, Dcc. 10th, by Eld. J. M. Bennett, Mr. EDWIN SINGLETON, of Flemingsburg, to Miss MARY M. WATKINS.

On Nov. 18th, 1863, of Epidemic Eresypelas, MARY JANE, wife of Machin Breugh, aged twenty-three years, eleven month and eighteen NATIVITY PARISH SCHOOL

Under the Auspices of the Episcopal Church. Rev. F. M. GREGO, A. M., Rector and Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1864, in the new building adjoining the

For terms and particulars apply to the lector. [Maysville, Dec 17, 1868-tf

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Persons desiring to purchase articles of its components. for presents, will find my stock well worthy an examination.

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IT IS NOT A DYE,

mut resto es gray hair to its original color, by bility. -applying the capitary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the

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promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respect-Broadway, New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents [oct1'63-6mo.

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Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, curre and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, influenza, Whooping Cough, Diptherin or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c. The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many

others, and have never seen its equal."
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Dec. 10

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HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, &c. &c. Persons desiring anything in my line will please give me a call, as I will sell them as low as they can be obtained in Cincinnati. Cash paid for Green and Dry Hides.

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- Prostration; Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c

Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adults ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver over flowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms. After long research, we are able to present the

most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced .-Within one year over six hun leed and forty thousand persons have taken the Plantation Bitters, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulent, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active proporties, are wholly false. For the public satisfaction, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list

CALISAYA BARK-Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dispepsia, Weakness &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold Jesuits for the enormous price of its own weight in silver, under the name of Jesuil's Powiers, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial referece to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK-Eor diarrhoea, colio and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANDELION-For inflamation of the loins and

dropsical affections. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS - For enfeebled digestion LAVENDER FLOWERS-Aromatic, stimu Int and tonic-highly invigorating in nervous de-

WINTERGREEN-For scrofula, rhoumatism, &c Anse—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orage, carraway, coriander, snake roct, &c.

S-T-1860-X. Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexton and and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we wi hhold its name sor the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES

Rochester, N. Y. Decomber 28, 1861 Messrs. P. A. DRAKE & Co:- I have been a great safferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, J. S. CATHORN Philadelphia, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND .- My daughter has been much benefitted by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more. Thy friend, ASA CURIN.

Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 11, '63, Messrs P. H. DRAKE & Co:-Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have to have superceded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c. GAGE & WAIRE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for thisarticle, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been pos-The public may rest assured that in no case

Bitters be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate engra-Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers

throughout the conutry P. H. DRAKE & CO.

202 Broadway, N. Y. Harper's Magazine!

HARPER for November—the closing No. of the present, volume received by G. W. BLATTERMAN,

BOOK & STATIONERY

HOUSE: TAVING Purchased the Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL stock of PAPER, &c., of Messrs W. L. PEARCE & Co., propose to conduct he business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining

to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms.

My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Sep. 17, 1863.

NEW BOOKS My Farm at Edgewood, by Ike Mar-Hannah Thurston, by Bayard Taylor,

Tales of a Wayside Inn, by Longfellow. Husks, by Marion Harland. The kinp of Amasis, by Bulwer Louie's Last Term, by Author of Rutledge Soundings from the Atlantic, Holmes Gentlemen's Book of Eriquette Beauties of English Poetry Evenings with the Poets Longfellow's Poems, Cabinet edition Heaven Our Home &c The above, with numerous other new and valuable publications, just received by G. W BLATTERMAN,

Cincinnati Outdone

WILL SELL BOOTS AND SHOES TO DEALERS Cheaper than you can buy them in Cincinnati! I have all the best brands, so popular in this market, BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OF THE MANUFACTURERS. Call and examine my Stock and you will find it for your interest to buy of me. TERMS CASH!

Mayaville, Sept. 24, 1868. S. S. MINER

Booksellers, Second Street.

MULLINS & HUNTS

NEW

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCI-

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintanceship with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of ur purchases being made for "Cash," together with firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersoid by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES: as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments alofted to HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions, Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the ful-est extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1868.

That's what it means! N. C.

Come down in the center,

SADDLERY. THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED

so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufactory of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE! He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Blake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bitts; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipskin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strapt Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for CASH. All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which. "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton. T. K. RICKETTS. Maysville, March 26th, 1868.

NEW CHINA, GLASS

Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT.

Second Street. One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store;

K EEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, as Vases. Toilet Sets in China, Parian Marble and Bohemain Glass, Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, etc. Also, Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt.—Plated and Brittannia Casters, and Plated ble Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, etc. All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest Cincinnati Prices. Call, see and judge for yourselves!

Maysville, sept 3, 1863

JEWELRY!! I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the

Latest Fashions. I have also on hand's large SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to ccommodate the trade. Particular attention paid to Repairing

and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order. C. F. DUFEU. Next door to Sensation Store.

Maysville, Ky., June 4th, 1862. CHINA, GLASS

QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PHARCE, h. P. P. tire Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand

a large and select assortment of French China Tea Setts, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS. VASES,

and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY. Market Street, opposite Goddard House's Mayeville, Ky., March 19, 1869. and demand some positive action for our own security. In presenting those questions it is not my purpose to invite vindictive action and

gence to comprehend it. To observe that duty is an instinct of loyalty. The most ignorant know it; the most vicious feel it. To sym pathize with rebellion and treason is a vicious which cover less venal crimes. It is the harlotry of the heart with the worst of crimes, and inevirestrained by the touch of loyal judgment and rational duty.

No one has the right to commit treason.pathies.

promote it by either acts or words, the duty of fire.

ment of our fathers. inal. Every man who henceforth remains in fallen in camp and field.

rebellion.

made imperative.

amended as to give to any loyal man, who suf to suppress the rebellion, yet this difference foes, and distrusted and abused by those who fers in person or property, from invasions or should not, as it will not, swerve us from the raids, a right of action against any or all per pathway of duty and fidelity to our Govern sons who, after the passage of such act, may ment, nor will we shrink from meeting the reaid, encourage, or promote the rebellion, eith- sponsibilities which a true patriotism im er by acts or words of encouragement, or by poses.
approval, or by manifesting an exultant and No and remain here.

common a mon lav sions and raids should be made to bear the ex- hopes and prospects of the future to us.

ficient to reach and eradicate this evil.

Another important matter affecting the inwanton neglect; sometimes from unavoidable an issue which involves the life of free govneglect, in the hurried movements of troops; ernment. and often from the corrupt purpose of Quar-termasters and Assistant Commissaries of Sub. Southern secessionists persistently thrust forsistence, who seek thereby to pocket the pro- ward the slave as the object of strife, although ceeds of our substance. These are evils inci- the Administration, and the ruling powers, dert to a state of war, but ought to be provi- for more than one year waved it aside, and reded for, so as ultimately to secure that which fused to accept the issue. At length the issue is due to the citizen. In most instances it is was accepted as to the rebellious States and

There yet remain subjects of grave considering vide, by law, some simple but reliable mode of miseries and sufferings of the South as if they sation to which, from a sense of public duty, perpetuating the evidence of such claims for were avenging angels. They thank God that am constrained to call your attention; questimeters, so that the State authorities, or the eration to which, from a sense of public duty, perpetuating the evidence of such claims for the avenging angels. They thank fod that indemnity, so that the State authorities, or the they are not as their Southern brethren, and individual, can lay them before Congress for swell with the magnitude of their charities, as redress. This might properly be extended to they devote the property of others to eacrifice. perpetuate the evidence, not only of losses by The issue thus forced, and for which these most my purpose to invite vindictive action and wrathful legislation, but legislation tempered by a discreet and sober judgment, which shall be addressed to our security as a loyal people, rather than to the punishment of the disloyal.

The duty of allegiance to our Government is so palpable and simple, that it requires neither depth of intellect nor breadth of intelligence to comprehend it. To observe that durantee the evidence, not only of losses by Federal soldiers, but property destroyed or taken by Confederates; the evidence always distinguishing the manner, extent of loss, and when and by whom or whose authority taken or destroyed. This will secure, at least, the foundation upon which to appeal for ultimate justice. These evidences might be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the State, and preserved by him to be leid before the property destroyed or taken by Confederates; the evidence always distinguishing the manner, extent of loss, and when and by whom or whose authority taken or destroyed. This will secure, at least, the foundation upon which to appeal for ultimate to the Quartermaster General of the State, and sions of the rebellion. preserved by him, to be laid before the prope

Custom, by long established precedent, has made it necessary that I should advert to our sympathy, entitled to none of those charities Federal relations, and those subjects of gener- the people alone are sovereign, and that the al and national interest which absorb the at- Federal Government represents the united sovtably leads to criminal acts of treason, unless ter otherwise; but, us we can not ignore, we and that the State Governments represent their

most amicable and kindly character. Though the wrong inflicted upon us by those denying No one has the right to encourage or promote differing in opinion as to some of the measures the foundation theory of our Government, and treason. The right to be a rebel or a rebel of the Administration, yet that difference has sympathizer can not be admitted; we may toldot degenerated into hostility to the Governserving the supremacy of State rights, the other erate, but can not admit, the right of such sym- ment. The right to differ is a free and un- er ignoring the rights of the people within athies. questionable right. Yet, we have not, and State limits. By the fiat of the sovereign should not, make that difference an excuse for people, the National Government exists; by form of policy for conducting the govern relaxing our efforts to sustain the Government that same fiat, State Governments exist, and ment is a political right which can not and and suppress the rebellion. We think our each is limited to its own sphere of action. ought not to be abridged, however much abus- views right; they who pursue the controlling Southern ambition strikes at the national sov. ed. Treason is not a policy; it strikes at the policy think theirs right. We agree in the ob ereignty of the people, and Northern fanatilife—aims not at the management of the Gov ject to be promoted, but differ as to the means. cism at the sovereignty which, by national fiat, ernment. The safety of free government, The object which we hold in common the is reserved to them within the States. Each which admits the right to advocate and urge, preservation of the Union and the perpetua- would form a new and different Government with all of our powers, even the wildest and tion of our nationality—being immeasurably. The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain bigher than any means which can, or may be a Government, not to make one. The Government and the Government of save public judgment, demands that none employed for its accomplishment, secures our ment we have is better than any which has should be permitted to overthrow, or aid, or patriotism from being swayed or jostled from ever preceded it, and superior to any suggest-

this perfect political liberty. Whosoever, there hobby of the secessionists, and the point most the fanatic, who would destroy by innovation, fore, commits treason, or advocates it, or in tender to the touch in Union men-the negro are alike the enemies of our government. The any way encourages or promotes it, does what -will, I trust and believe, not become a mat soldier, who bares the bosom to the storm of he has no right to do, and that which is at war ter of aggression or dispute between us and war, does so under the conviction that he fights with the perfect political freedom secured by our government, and should not be tolerated to feel assured that this subject will be left therein. To sympathize with rebellion is wrong. But as mere tucky, without any interference by the Feder pose of the fanatic is the same as the rebel. sympathy can not endanger the life of the gov- all authorities. The loyalty of Kentucky is to make a new, a different, government than ernment, it may be tolerated, though wrong the guardian angel which walks with her peo the one for which our fathers toiled and bled, Yet when that sympathy assumes the form of ple through the fiery furnace of the rebellion, and to maintain which our own brave sons now aid or encouragement to treason, and tends to and preserves their garments from the smell of offer up their lives, a willing and glorious sac-

those who would perpetuate our political free- We have no cause of complaint against the dom, as secured only by our government, is to Federal Government. Our rights as a State, ed by the wise men of the revolution. stay the work of treason by inflicting on its and our prejudices as a people, have been re workers such restraints and penalties as will spected by the Administration. Our difference enforce obedience and respect to the govern is not as to the acts bearing directly upon us of duty, bringing all her mental, moral and ent of our fathers.

as a State, but the policy adopted in reference physical forces to bear against rebellion: and, with calm judgment, and with unwavering particle. only in act, but word and sympathy. Ken- not, therefore, as a loyal people, make this triotism, with equal fidelity opposing the intucky has not and will not, under any circum difference—as to the policy pursued by the Adstances become rebellious against the govern ministration toward those whose treason and ment of our fathers. Having no rights out rebellion have brought upon us all our troub side of the Union, Kentucky will see's none le-an excuse for a quasi hostility to the Gov except in the Union. An invincible loyalty ernment, by making a fictitious war upon those confronts those who seek to force Kentucky through whom alone we can act for its pres into rebellion. When rebellion reaches such ervation. We think, and most earnestly, that magnitude as to assume the dignity of a revo- it is better to use none but the white man to is essential to our State or national existence. lationary war, it is supported or resisted by fight our battles; but shall we, upon this opin | The State and the Nation can exist with or physical forces. Expressed sympathy or ad-lion, refuse to defend our greatest interests. vocacy of rebellion is giving moral force to re- because a negro is called or forced to help us? bellion. If the rebellion is wrong, sympathy To do so would be to substitute passion for troying it, but to perpetrate to the latest time Inst received direct from Boston and for ale or any other aid given to it is wrong; and those reason, prejudice for judgement, and vain the blessings of free Government to the Anglo a small advance, who are to be injuriously effected by it have pride for patriotism. We confess a stronger American. It is not therefore, opposition to april2 the moral right to protect themselves against affection for the white men than for the black, slavery which constitutes the danger to free on by suppressing every form of trea and believe this Government was made for the con. They have the right to banish its shadow, white man; that he ought to maintain and de danger lies in the effort of those who would as well as its substance. In self defense they fend it. And we further believe that the make the life of the Government subordinate ought to do so. It is no excuse for any one to large amounts expended to feed and support to the status of the negro. It is revolutionasay he can not help his sympathies. A wrong "contrabands," would be much more judi | ry and disloyal to subordinate the Government and criminal sympathy is as much under the ciously and charitably expended in support control of the will as a wrong and criminal acting the suffering widows and orphans left by tion of his enslavement. True levalty subortion. Both are voluntary, and therefore crim- our brave and gallant volunteers, who have dinates all these questions to the preservation

Kentucky, or shelters here, should be loyal to But, while so feeling and believing, we our Government, and true to its service, or be should not forget that, above all opinions, feel held to a rigid responsibility for disloyalty - ings, and prejudices, the duty of preserving right. They have never lost sight of the par-Those who rejoice or exult over rebel inva- the Government of our fathers—the price of sions and guerrilla raids should be held actheir blood-rises in sublime and towerding and preserving our nationality. Time sercountable for all the injuries inflicted by their majesty, far above the approach of any such fellow-accomplices in treason. We may, and consideration. Our daty is to defend our perhaps should, ignore the past, if the future Government. The errors of others can not of such be loval; but to be loyal should be absolve us from that duty. We should not, for warring opinions, make war upon the Gov-I therefore recommend that our penal code ernment. How much soever we may differ stragglers and deserters from the true patriotbe amended so as to provide proper preventive, with those conducting the administration, up as well as punitive remedies, for every form of on measures adopted in reference to rebellions treasonable action, whether it consists in acts people and States, while passing through the or words, which tend to promote or encourage terrible ordeal of rebellion, and how much soever we may deprecate that policy, or believe I further recommend that the laws be so a different policy would be better, calculated dauntless deeds, while assailed by persecuting

No people were ever so blessed with unlimjoyous sympathy upon the success of such ited freedom, unalloyed happiness, and bound raids. It is time that disloyal and criminal less prosperity as ours. Our nationality, as the sympathies should cease in Kentucky. There sun of Heaven, lighted our pathway through remains no excuse for any to indulge in them out the globe. Wherever our stars floated, our stripes waved, and our eagle soared, the Such amendments to the civil code will be majesty of our Government was recognized, the but the application of the principles of the rights of its citizens were respected, and the w to this rebellion. By the com-ll who counsel, advise, aid, assist, encourage, or adopt a trespass, are to the nation of "many in one." Wicked fa be equally guilty and responsible to the naticism and vicious ambition have combined injured party. It is right that those whose to overthrow that freedom, destroy that hap avowed sympathics encourage and invite inva- piness, break that prosperity, and darken the

penses for the entertainment of their friends. The vicious ambition of the Southern men. Rebellious persons are fleeing to Kentucky and the bigoted fanaticism of men of the as a city of refuge. This is becoming so com North, in giving and accepting a sectional mon that it is worthy of consideration how far quarrel about a local institution, have forced of gratitude and duty. This fund should be entiand upon what terms this is to be permitted upon us the most groundless, cruel, wicked, tled "bounty fund of the soldier's widow and or-"The citizens of each State," by virtue of the inexcusable warfare that ever afflicted any phan." To meet the present demand for relief, Federal Constitution, "shall be entitled to all people of the earth. The slave had no more the privileges and immunities of citizens in necessary connection with this rebellion than the anveral States ' But to enact or promote the horse or any other species of property. treason is not one of the "privileges" or "im- But ambitious men of the South, who first munities" of citizens of any State. So long as sought to create a sectional division upon the those refugees deport themselves as good and lariff, in order to build up a government based provided be so far as our upon the aristocracy of the slave owner, having for this purpose entirely to your wise and partitude. laws are operative, left unmolested. But those been foiled by the incorruptible patriotism and consideration and judgment, I most earnestly rewho bring with them the infection of treason, idomitable will of Andrew Jackson, next gave commend that some efficient mode of prompt relief and who; by words or acts, endeavor to incite and accepted a sectional quarrel about the treasonable sentiments in our communities, slave with the fanaticism of the North, which treasonable sentiments in our communities, slave with the fanaticism of the North, which adopt to promote the peace, secure the harmony, should be restrained by proper penalties suf- deepens in its affections as its object darkens increase the security, advance the prosperity, proin complexion.

Siavery being local, can not be the subject terests of our people, and which grows out of of national action. Yet being confined within the rebellion, ought to be provided for. The certain contiguous States, and excluded from property of our citizens is purchased or seized others, it could be made to subserve the purby officers and soldiers for public use, and poses of arousing sectional bitterness, animoseither no voucher given, or one which is in ities, and prejudices, being the only property This has sometimes been from the ignorance ambition of the Southern secessionists, co-opof the officer employed; sometimes from his crating with Northern fanaticism, has forced march of nations.

not possible to fobtain, at this time, vouchers parts of States, and the madmen of the South of man. such as required by the Army Regulations -- now realize the fearful madness and folly that It is not right that the citizen should suffer controlled them. On the other hand, the our Government and people—to build or to desless for the delault, accident, or negligence of Northern accompliges in this work of destructory-I commend you; and to your wise and patri-

It is not the fault of the loyal Kentuckians,

tention of the day. It would perhaps, be better otherwise; but, us we can not ignore, we should not shun all proper responsibility.

Our Federal relations are at this time of the our proper responsibility.

Our Federal relations are at this time of the our proper responsibility.

Though the wrong inflicted upon us by those denying the relations are at the relation of the people for national purposes, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment represents the united sov.

Sugar, Molasses, Conce, 1ea. Rice, Fish, 100 and 10 abet, or in any way encourage or promote the its center by any subordinate consideration. ed by revolutionists The secessionist, who overthrow of the government which secures The source of ir itation which has been the would destroy the Government by force, and rifice. Each is the common enemy of those who adhere to the Constitutional Union, form-

> Kentucky, with steadfast faith and invincible loyalty, has constantly adhered to the true line novations of fanaticism which undermines our constitutional security and unity.

The Union is indispensable to us, and we are indispensable to the Union. We cannot. therefore, separate, but must preserve our un ity, which gives us our nationality. Neither the preservation nor the destruction of slavery without slavery. The Government was not formed for the purpose of preserving or des Government, nor the advocacy of it. But the to the question of his freedom, as to the ques of the Government. Our security to day is because the people of Kentucky, despite leaders and politicians, have all the while been amount object of maintaining our Government, vers, and those who court present applause, have never yet kept apace with the loyalty of Kentucky. Fortunately for the good of our people, and the cause of liberty, all such have fallen so far behind, that they are estimated as ism. It is a proud satisfaction to the truly loyal, to know that we have steadily and with living laith, and indestructible loyalty, pursued the lead of patriotism, defending our faith with fearless argument, and our loyalty with should be our friends.

I can not close this communication without calling your attention to a subject which has drawn GRAIN FIOUR TODACCO SALT &C. ing your attention to a subject which has drawn and duty. Many of our noble sons have fallen in our conflict with rebellion. Many have left wid-ows and orphans in destitute condition. Winter is upon us, and they must suffer unless timely provision be made for them. The poor men of our country have made the first and greatest sacrifices in defense of our birthright of f.ee government. Those districts least blest with worldly goods have opened up the richest mines of devoted patriotism. The poor man has given his all—his life—for our security. Shall the widow and orphan children sufyou not, in your wisdom, devise the plan by which a bounty of fifty or more dollars can be paid to the destitute and needy widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers? It has occurred to me, and I suggest it for your consideration, that a capitation tax of ten cents to twenty cents levied upon each SHOES, of every description and of the latest male, over eighteen years of age, in the State-exempting the soldiers in the field, and the disabled soldier at home-would constitute an ample fund for the relief of the destitute and needy widows and orphans of our gallant dead, and meet our debt you could appropriate out of your abundant treas-ury, to be reimbursed from the sum so raised in the revenues of the coming year. The small sum levied upon each poll can oppress no one, and will

Be assured, gentlemen, that whatsoever you may teet the rights, guard the liberties, strengthen our defenses, or fortify our constitutional guarantees of liberty, will meet with my hearty approval and Currants, Goo eberries, Raspberries,

Having been blessed by a kind Providence beyoud the measure of other people, we should, in the list embracing 60 choice varieties of Apples this our day of affliction and chastisement, remem— and 80 varieties of Peaches, which he will sell at ber that the hand that smites is but to bless, and that our humility is only the beginning of our exthat our humility is only the beginning of our ex-altation to a higher and nobler career in the grand ately low rates.

In the darkest hour of our struggle, no shadow of doubt has ever obscured my faith that He who notes the fall of sparrows, and numbers the hairs of our heads, will guide us safely through our tribulations, and not permit us to perish as a nation. Our mission is not ended, our race not yet completed. We have centuries of greatness and ages of grand progression as a Government lying before us. Our unity, nationality, and liberty, being the constituted inheritance of our people, will be con-temporaneous with coming years, to bless the races

those acting under federal authority. It is recommended, therefore, that you pro- work of their patriotism. They gloat over the wealth.

GRAIN, GROCERY

COMMISSION HOUSE, Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE IN that these evils have befallen, and these dans the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-gers environ, an institution in which our own over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. interests participate. Holding, as we do, that the people alone are sovereign, and that the Federal Government represents the united sovereign, Molasses, Coffee, Tea. Rice, Fish, Tobacco, argingty, of the people for article of the people of t

> I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
>
> Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.
>
> All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.
>
> june 19th, 1862.
>
> BEN PHISTER.

RUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and or sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP. -Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups. in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for bow by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets. june 19

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale By BEN PHISTER, june 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by june 19. BEN PHISTER. A PPLE BRANDY - old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by june 19

BEN PHISTER.

FISH .- Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, hf. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

PEA-a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by
BEN PHISTER.

RICE--the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by june 19 BEN PHISTE BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES .-- Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S BROOMS,

A large supply of best quality, for sale by

NEW MACKEREL. BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL: 20 Barrels No 2 20 half barrels No 1 Qr

25 Kitts No 1

At BEN PHIST R'S.

Sugar Mills,

FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SU-GAR CANE, for sale by ne 1, 1862. JNO. H. RICHESON.

FRUIT JARS AND JARS WITH JA-PANED TOPS, of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Resail, to suit rurchasers. G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market street, Maysville.

Leather and Findings.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF LEATHER and Findings: New York, Buffalo and Cin-anati Sole; French and American Calf and Kip Ski s; Upper Leather; &c.; &c. Maysville, Sept. 24. '63. S.S. MINER. Coal Cil Lamps!

A Large stock on hand, of many styles and great variety, for sale at our Drug Store, Corner Court & 2nd streets, Maysville, Ky. oct8 SEATON & BRODKICK. L. H. LONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS CF

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,

MAYSVILLE, ----- KENTUCKY june 19, 1862-1y

BLUE GRASS SEED-Best quality, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

E are making a superior quality of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and styles. All Orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Call at CHARLES WHITE'S Shoe Store, on Mix's Patent Ventilator! decond Street. LYNCH & KEWIN.
Maysville, Ky., Nov. 12.1863-1mo*

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Shrubbery, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

MR. R. DAWSON, Trustee for G. G. CURTISS & Co. Kentucky Nursery, near the City of Maysville, has ready for fall delivery, in the finest condition and of vigorous growth; s very large and select stock of Fruit Trees, say at least 100,000 stocks of Apples. Peaches. Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c., &c. Together with the smaller fruits, as

Clackberries, &c.:

8 cents each; Hughe's CRAB at 10 cents; and He has also a large variety of splendid ORNA-MENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, &C.; Firs; SPRUCE, SCOTCH AND AUSTRIAN PINES, at equally

Planters will never have a better selection out of which to choose and can never procure stocks on equally favorable terms. Orders left at Poyntz's Tan Yard Stand will receive prompt attention. [October 22,1863-tf. [Eagle copy 1 month in Weekly.]

CEALING WAX & CORKS, for Fruit Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

UNION COAL OIL,

A LWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER. BEN PHISTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD REspectfully inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SE-LECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the D / Goods Line.
The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting

in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit: Plain Black SILES, all prices; Fancy Summer SILES; MOZAMBIQUES; POPLINS; CHALLIES; VALENTIAS; Plain & Fancy BERGES; SILE GRENADINES; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONETT LAWNS;

Linen Cambric Dress Goods;

Percals and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Prints; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marsailles Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconetts; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses: Fans of all kinds; Jaconett & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses: Fans of all kinds; Jaconett & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valencenes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconett and Swiss Collers; Mouraing Collars; Black Lace and Grenadine Vells; Fancy Veils; Mouraing Veils; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves; Picknett and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Countlette: Hosiary of all descriptions: French Gauntletts; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsetts; new style Hoop Skirts. A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS;

Parasois; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Orillings; Calicos; Ginghams, of ail qualities; Checks; Cottonades, Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, he latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid

Cents Furnishing Goods, Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars Neck Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery: Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to seli as cheap if not cheaper than any one else. Please give us a call and examine our Goods

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO., SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY. june 4th, 1863.

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, PENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress. THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is 1 ow open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the traveling community.

No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house. Stages leave daily for all points in the in-Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

REMOVAL

GEORGE ARTHUR Baker & Confectioner

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c., Has removed his Stock to MULLINS & BUNT'S Old Stand, on

SECOND STREET. Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1863.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED .- I am constantly in the market and paying est prices.

BEN PHISTER. highest prices. june 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR. Superior article of PURE CIDER VINE-

A Superior article of GAR, for sale SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF,

A very superior article. For sale low by mar 5 BEN PHISTE CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA. THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND

the best ever sold in this market. For sale april2 At BEN PHISTER'S. CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

pronounced by all who have used it to be

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

FLASKS & BLACK WINE BOTTLES, by the gross. For sale by G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY, Importers of Earthern Ware, Market street.

FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!! A NO CHIMNEY BURNER, which gives a brilliant light, soft and pleasant to the eye. For sale by
G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY,

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK SEATON & BRODRICK

WHOLESALE &RETAIL

DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. CORNER SECOND COURT STS.

Maysville, Ky.

Family Dye Colors! OR Dyeing Silk. Wollen and Cotton Goods;

Shawls; Scarfs: Ribbons; Dresses: Feathers; Bonnets; Hats and all kinds of wearing apparel; with perfect Fast Colors—at asaving of Eighty PER CENT. These Dyes are expressly for family use. The process is simple and any one can use THE HIGHEST the Dyes, with perfect success. The Goods are ready to wear in from one to three hours. The Colors are Black, Brown, Blue, Crimson, Drab, Green, Magenta, Orange, Purple, Pink, Red, Slate, Salmon, Solferino, Scarlet, Yellow and their different Shades. Put up in two size packages at 15c. and 25c. each, will full disections.

For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2nd & Court streets.

NEW COODS!! MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE.

THE PIRE, NEW AND SPEENDID STEAMER, This fine Steamer Por the Cincin-mattand Mays-pressly ville Trade. MAGNOLIA J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

LEW. MORRIS, Clerk. Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. F. To For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to GRAHAM & MCNEELY. Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET THE SPLENDID STEAMS

Bostona, Captain Ww. McCLAIN, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnatievery Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth avery Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to B. McNegly, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

repaired on the SHORTEST NOTICE and LIBERAL FERMS. [Maysville, July 81, 1862.

ROSS & COLVIN. HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTA PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.

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Cincinnati,

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO. CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT,

and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling com-munity, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satis faction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

S. SOLOMON, WATCHMAKER GODDARD HOUSE BUILDING.

Market Street. May 7, 1868-1y MAYSVILLE, KY.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c. IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS; CUCUMBER, CALIFLOWER, PICCALILLI, CHOW-CHOW,

TOMATO CATSUP, OYSTER CATSUP, CUMBERLAND SAUCE. FRENCH MUSTARD.

Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c.

For sale by, GEORGE ARTHUR, april 30 Second Street. GLASS FRUIT JARS!

SEATON & BRODRICK. Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

Kags! Rags!

CASH PRICE to Had and

OF all kinds and sizes at

PAID FOR RAGS

At the Eagle Office, by

of Alsomib at at . H. H. COX. Feb 5.